

ADELAIDE INSTITUTE

PO Box 3300
Adelaide 5067
Australia
Mob: 61+401692057
Email: info@adelaideinstitute.org
Web: <http://www.adelaideinstitute.org>

Online
ISSN 1440-9828



June 2012 No 628

FROM THE ARCHIVES

*

**Paul Keating's Redfern Park speech for the UN
International Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples
10 of December 1992**



Part 1:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mKhmTLN3Ddo>

Part2:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=iv&src_vid=mKhmTLN3Ddo&annotation_id=annotation_622980&v=5G0gizfu5Ms

Keating blasts speech writer

Don Watson wrote a speech for Paul Keating regarding Indigenous reconciliation in 1992. Paul Keating now claims that all the ideas were his and Don Watson does not have the right to claim it as his own.

On that historic day in Redfern, the words I spoke were mine

Paul Keating, August 26, 2010

I was complimented by the fact the National Film and Sound Archive should add to its library the audio and visual recording of my December 1992 Year of Indigenous People speech at Redfern, along with those of a number of other Australians.

There is no doubt some of these moments when juxtaposed each to the other provide a matrix of a kind that helps paint a more nuanced picture of Australia in a way that people can both relate to and better understand. And in the medium of our time, audiovisual.

In yesterday's Fairfax newspapers was a story that included extracts of my 1992 speech along with extracts of work by Robert Menzies, Norman May, Col Joye and Daddy Cool among others.



Paul Keating delivers a speech in Redfern to mark the International Year of Indigenous People.

But it began with a quote from my former speechwriter, Don Watson, who not for the first time claimed authorship of the Redfern speech, though he was sensible enough to give credit to me for making it. He said I was the "one politician who had the courage and conviction to deliver it". If I could paraphrase Watson, he is saying "I authored the speech but I acknowledge Keating for having the courage to deliver it".

The point of this article is to make clear Watson was not the author of the speech. The sentiments of the speech, that is, the core of its authority and authorship, were mine. I had discussed with Watson on dozens of occasions how non-indigenous Australia could never make good our relationship with indigenous people until we came clean about the history.

Indeed, Watson records in his book *Recollections of a Bleeding Heart* me looking out the window of a VIP aircraft crossing outback Western Australia, saying words to the effect, "We will never really get Australia right until we come to terms with them"; "them" meaning the Aborigines. And by "come to terms" I meant owning up to the dispossession.

I remember well talking to Watson a number of times about stories told to me through families I knew, of putting "dampers" out for Aborigines. The dampers were hampers of poisoned food provided only to murder them. I used to say to Watson that this stuff had to be owned up to. And it was me who established the inquiry into the Stolen Generation that Kevin Rudd apologised to. The generation who were taken from their mothers.

So, the sentiments that "we did the dispossessing . . . we brought the diseases, the alcohol, that we committed the murders and took the children from their mothers" were my sentiments. P.J. Keating's sentiments. They may have been Watson's sentiments also. But they were sentiments provided to a speechwriter as a remit, as an instruction, as guidance as to how this subject should be dealt with in a literary way.

This is how political speeches are written, when the rapid business of government demands mass writing. A frequency of speeches that cannot be individually scripted by the political figure or leader giving them. But that said, many of the speeches I gave, including the Unknown Soldier speech, have my words in them with many Watson sentiments excised from them. That is, from the drafts.

The fact of the matter is, a leader of John Howard's inclinations would never have held the sentiments I attribute to myself here and no speechwriter in Howard's office would have had prime ministerial guidance of the nature I gave Watson. No one in that office was likely to have heard "we have to come clean with them, we did the dispossessing; we committed the murders". But it is guidance of this kind that provides the power to the speechwriter; the meat and drink, the guidance from which the authority and authorship of the speech ultimately derives.

Watson and I actually write in very similar ways. He is a prettier writer than I am but not a more pungent one. So, after a pre-draft conference on a speech - canvassing the kind of things I thought we should say and include - unless the actual writing was off the beam, I would give the speech more or less off the printer. But where the subject had a greater policy component, such as the native title second reading speech or the republic speech to Parliament in 1995, I would write slabs of the speech myself, as I did on both those occasions.

All of this only becomes an issue when the speechwriter steps from anonymity to claim particular speeches or words given to a leader or prime minister in the privacy of the work space. Watson has done this.

On the other hand, Graham Freudenberg, who wrote more speeches and for much longer, never did - though he could have. When I ran into Freudenberg in the street some weeks after Watson's book was published, where Watson first began claiming words attributed to me, I asked Freudenberg what he thought. He said, in four deliberative words, "broke the contract mate". He meant the contract of participating in the endeavour and the power in return for anonymity and confidentiality.

But broken or otherwise, Watson cannot claim sentiments and guidance for speeches - that is, for their very authority - as his own. By that I mean, the framework of their writing and not simply their delivery. Watson had an important facilitatory role in my period as prime minister; on occasions he also had a role in policy. But in the end, the vector force of the power and what to do with it could only come from me.

Paul Keating was prime minister from 1991 to 1996.

In advance of budget, Opposition MP demands end to "age of entitlement" **Opposition MP demands end to Welfare, Pensions, citing "filial piety" in Asia** **By Patrick O'Connor – 5 May 2012**

An extraordinary speech delivered last month by Liberal Party shadow treasurer Joe Hockey, "The End of the Age of Entitlement", outlined the program that finance capital is demanding be implemented in Australia, in line with the savage austerity measures imposed against the working class in Europe and the US.

Hockey bluntly elaborated what has, until now, largely been the subject of behind closed door discussion in ruling circles—that all welfare programs, pensions, universal public health and education systems, and the public provision of services ranging from transportation to housing have to be abolished. The speech, which was timed to precede the May 8 federal budget, pointed to the issues underlying the rapidly deepening crisis of the Labor government.

Prime Minister Julia Gillard has pledged to return the budget to surplus next week by slashing spending by at least \$40 billion—more than 2.5 percent of Australia's gross domestic product, equivalent to Spain's last austerity budget. Major sections of the ruling class have little confidence in the government's ability to deliver on this, let alone its demands for far deeper cuts, including the elimination of all so-called entitlement spending. Less than two years after the anti-democratic coup that removed Gillard's predecessor, Kevin Rudd, from office, unproven allegations of corruption surrounding parliamentarians Craig Thomson and former House of Representatives Speaker Peter Slipper

are being utilised by the media and key sections of the ruling elite to ensure that mechanisms are in place to quickly remove Gillard and her unstable minority government if their demands are not met.

Numerous commentators have effusively hailed Hockey's positions, reflecting the deep frustration within ruling circles over the difficulty in forging a government capable of implementing their demands.

While frustration with the Gillard government is running high, financial and corporate boardrooms have little confidence in opposition leader Tony Abbott as a credible alternative, at least for now. He has refused to outline policies for slashing spending, while making populist criticisms of those of Gillard that have been praised within ruling circles, such as means testing "middle class welfare" benefits.

Moreover, while Hockey's positions are precisely those with which Abbott has long been identified, the latter has sought to distance himself from them, underscoring the electoral difficulties involved in advancing such a program. Having spelled it out openly for the first time, the shadow treasurer is clearly promoting himself to the ruling elite as an alternative option for prime minister.

The Australian's Peter Van Onselen was among those declaring that Hockey "deserves a standing ovation" for his speech. "Hockey's economic commentary from Europe should be seen as a political masterstroke, if

the coalition is going to do what the party of economic liberalism should," the Murdoch commentator continued. "Now is a unique moment in Australian politics: the government is in crisis and hence electorally vulnerable. It provides the opposition with the opportunity to set out an agenda that is unpopular but necessary, and still win the election. Never waste a crisis."

Hockey delivered his speech in London to the Institute of Economic Affairs, a right-wing think tank that became especially influential in the 1980s under Thatcher.

Declaring "the end of an era of popular universal entitlement", Hockey began by complaining that internationally, public spending "on a range of social programs including education, health, housing, subsidised transport, social safety nets and retirement benefits has reached extraordinary levels." He insisted that the continued funding of such programs was "simply unsustainable." The politician described "a battle between the fiscal reality of paying for what you spend, set against the expectation of majority public opinion that each generation will receive the same or increased support from the state than their forebears."

In conclusion, Hockey emphasised that "very harsh political and social decisions" were required. The return to "fiscal sustainability" would involve "reducing the provision of so called 'free' government services to those who feel they are entitled to receive them ... and is likely to result in a lowering of the standard of living for whole societies as they learn to live within their means."

Hockey's speech cast the destruction of living standards for entire populations as a future prospect, but it is already daily reality throughout Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Britain, other European countries, and the US. Wide sections of the Australian working class have also suffered from mounting job and wage cuts, and rapidly rising costs of living. Hockey was merely spelling out what has been the response of the ruling elite to the global breakdown of the capitalist system—a social counter-revolution involving the elimination of basic social rights won by the working class through previous struggles, and the elimination of all impediments to the accumulation of further profits and personal wealth by the ultra-wealthy.

Hockey emphasised that Australia was not exempt from the end of the "age of entitlement." Speaking with the ABC's "Lateline" program after delivering his speech, he explained, "If we talk about the Asian century in Australia, if the government talks about the Asian century, then the Asian countries are our competition, our children's competition."

Australian capitalism therefore required Asian-style low tax rates and virtually zero welfare spending.

Hockey hailed the "concept of filial piety" in Hong Kong and other countries, where individuals and their families relied solely on one another to survive, declaring this "the very best and most enduring guide for community and social infrastructure." The absence of any significant welfare provisions in the region, Hockey acknowledged, "may, at times, seem brutal", but nevertheless, "it works and it is financially sustainable."

Hockey's speech pointed to one of the central issues behind the political crisis of the Australian parliamentary apparatus—how to turn back the historical clock, establishing nineteenth century-style social and economic relations, in the face of overwhelming opposition to this agenda among ordinary people.

"It is not popular to take entitlements away from millions of voters in countries with frequent elections," Hockey complained. "It is ironic that the entitlement system seems to be most obvious and prevalent in some of the most democratic societies." He continued: "Perhaps what we are witnessing is a chronic failure of the democratic process. A weak government tends to give its citizens everything they wish for. A strong government has the will to say NO!"

Hockey also warned that governments had to be prepared for opposition to emerge against their policies: "Already in the UK and parts of Europe we have seen the social unrest that can result when fiscal austerity bites."

Expressed here is the class logic behind the drive to dictatorial forms of rule in the advanced capitalist countries. Unelected and unrepresentative "technocratic" governments have been installed in Greece and Italy; preparations have been made for a possible military coup in Greece; governments internationally have introduced various authoritarian measures in preparation for conflict with the working class.

Hockey's speech made clear that the dictates of finance capital were paramount, behind the facade of elections and parliamentary procedure.

Warning that Adam Smith's "free hand" could form a "fist", Hockey

explained: "In today's global financial system it is the financial markets, both domestic and international, which impose fiscal discipline on countries... So, ultimately the fiscal impact of popular programs must be brought to account no matter what the political values of the government are or how popular a spending program may be."

<http://www.wsws.org/articles/2012/may2012/hock-m05.shtml>

Networked Knowledge - Media Report

This version of the report has been prepared by: [Dr Robert N Moles](#)

[Underlining where it occurs is for editorial emphasis]

[The South Australia Homepage](#)

[A state of Injustice \(2004\) book online](#)

[Losing Their Grip - The Case of Henry Keogh \(2006\) book online](#)

[Forensic Investigations and Miscarriages of Justice \(2010\) book](#)

On 16 May 2012 Des Ryan of InDaily reported "Courts undermined by parole refusals: Parole Board head".

The repeated refusal by the state government to release convicted killers on parole is undermining the role of judges in setting criminal sentences, the SA Parole Board chair Frances Nelson QC says. Ms Nelson says the government has assumed a power to make "second guessing" sentences without hearing fresh evidence or bothering to offer an explanation for how it reaches a decision. She does not take it as a reflection on the Parole Board but more as a slight against the judiciary. "I rather see it as second guessing of sentencing judges and saying, well, that judge didn't give them long enough so we are going to give them a bit longer," Nelson told *Indaily*.

Early this month, double murderer Donald George Karpany was refused release by the Executive Council, comprising the Governor and senior Cabinet ministers, despite a Parole Board recommendation that he be allowed back in the community. He was the twelfth convicted killer to be refused bail by the state government in the face of a Parole Board recommendation for release. Nelson, who has been on the Parole Board for nearly 30 years, said the government was becoming an additional sentencing body, which had serious implications for the judicial system. "It worries me because I think it disturbs the concept of separation of powers, which is pretty fundamental to our democracy," she said. "If the government feels that the Parole Board isn't up to the task they can always get rid of us and appoint someone else to do it. We take a lot of care in making those recommendations."

She said SA was the only mainland state that had a system in which the government was directly involved in the parole process. "I think it's inappropriate for Executive Council to be making decisions in the criminal justice area, particularly when they don't give reasons for the decisions they make." In response, State Attorney-General John Rau said a refusal might be because Executive Council still had doubts about whether the prisoner had reached real "rehabilitative milestones". "There is no doubt, without talking about any particular individuals because I am not really at liberty to do that, there are people who come up for parole who during the period of time they have been in prison have continued to exhibit behaviour which is legitimately a matter for concern," Rau told *Indaily*.

Nelson said the Parole Board's advice was a recommendation, not a suggestion, meaning the board members had reached a considered position based on the facts. She said the board would not recommend that an individual be returned to society unless it was safe to do so, taking into account such factors as the type of crime, his institutional behaviour and, if necessary, psychological and psychiatric reports. Each life sentence prisoner was reviewed every year, she said. "So someone who has served 20 years, we have reviewed that file more than 20 times, and we have interviewed the prisoner. And we take on board comments from victims, police and so forth. "So it really is a very lengthy process. When it goes to Executive Council it is a recommendation but they have not put the work into it that we have."

She said that in her experience on the Parole Board, a consensus was always reached on whether or not to

recommend a release. "Generally speaking we have a consensus after we've had a discussion, and they can be quite robust discussions. "Occasionally someone won't agree but the majority would have a view. But on the whole it's pretty well the case that we get to a unanimous position."

She said the secrecy surrounding the Executive Council's deliberation was in contrast to the Parole Board's transparency as far as a potential parolee was concerned. "If we refuse to recommend [a release] to Executive Council that's the end of it. "We then publish our reasons within 30 days and they can reapply somewhere later down the track. But at least then they know what they've got to address to be successful. "But where we have made a recommendation to Executive Council, we don't know how long it will take to get to Executive Council; and it can take quite a while. And then we don't know what the Executive Council will do." The uncertainty also made it difficult to try to arrange post-release plans for prisoners in need of a job and accommodation; this was especially hard for life sentence prisoners, she said. "So how do you secure accommodation and employment for someone who may not be released; and if released, it could be some months in the future? "It does make it hard. It's not impossible and we are able to get some contingent post-release plans."

Nelson is also a member of the Sentencing Advisory Council established by Attorney-General Rau, under the chairmanship of former Supreme Court justice Kevin Duggan. She said some people were dangerous and had to be locked up. "I think we'd be deluding ourselves if we didn't subscribe to that." But she was not a great believer in longer prison terms just for the sake of them, since the evidence showed that longer sentences did not achieve better behaviour. "They don't act as a deterrent to that individual; they don't act as a deterrent to others; and all the international research shows that. "So does it matter whether you give someone five years or six years? Maybe you're better off taking 12 months off every long sentence and putting what that would have cost into some meaningful intervention work to avoid a repetition."

Mr Rau said there was a problem with community attitudes and expectations about sentencing, which was why he set-up the Advisory Council to assist him and the courts in educating people about the principles of sentencing. "There's no doubt sentencing is, and will remain for some time, I expect, an issue that is poorly understood and an area where there is a tension between the courts and the public, due largely to a lack of complete understanding on the part of everybody about what the other group are thinking," Rau said.

*

A driven woman who cannot look the other way

Frances Nelson QC stirs things up. She just does. As the visible face of the SA Parole Board, she is a lively critic of State Cabinet for its repeated willingness, without explanation, to reject the board's recommendations to release convicted killers. As the no-nonsense chair of Thoroughbred Racing SA, she defends jumps racing against the critics who say it is cruel on horses.

Nelson is an arresting presence, with her chestnut hair and a startling, mane-like white streak. There is also a characteristic streak of fairness in her that she swears

by. "My life would be a lot easier if I didn't, if I could just go with the flow. It's much easier to live that way, I accept that, but temperamentally I can't do it," she tells *Indaily*. "I feel that pushing the problem into a corner, or into a prison, and pretending it doesn't exist is bad for society."

When she first joined the Parole Board almost 30 years ago, it met once a month. Now it meets at least twice a week, occasionally three times. She gets a bag of parole files delivered to her every day; and if someone needs an urgent warrant at the weekend she is on call. A believer in reason, justice, truth and individual responsibility, she minces no words when it comes to offenders who refuse to face up to the ugly truth about themselves. Until they acknowledge what they have done, she says the chances of them re-offending are high. "It is one thing to kid yourself that, 'Oh well, you know, it wasn't too bad, really the victim was asking for it'; or 'I was off my face on drugs, I didn't know what I was doing'. I've heard all the excuses. "That's fine. You can minimise your offending, you can deny your offending, because it's more comfortable to live with those beliefs than to confront the truth and look in the mirror and say, 'I am a rapist', 'I am a robber', 'I am a nasty, violent person', 'I am a thief', whatever."

Nelson believes in restorative justice, the concept of making an offender sit across the table from his victim and accept responsibility for what he has done. To a large but not limitless extent, she is a support of the Smart Justice report prepared by visiting US judge Peggy Hora when she was an Adelaide Thinker-in-Residence in 2009-10. Of Hora's 48 recommendations on restorative justice and therapeutic jurisprudence, the state government this week came out in support of almost 80 per cent of them. Nelson says none of what Hora put in Smart Justice came as a surprise to her.

"I did have a number of discussions with her and I felt like saying, it's very good that you've come here to tell us that but, Mr Premier, I could have told you that and I live here – it wouldn't have cost you anything. "If I were critical of Judge Hora, and I suppose I am in a sense, it's this: She's been a judge; she's been removed in a sense. Judges are on that side of the bench and the criminal's in the dock and there is a distance. "She has a view about how you deal with people that doesn't come from the perspective of having had to manage them in a hands-on sense. "I think from my perspective she's perhaps a little evangelical. I'm not saying I'm cynical but I do know what happens because we're in the business of managing people. "You know that whatever effort you put in may not always turn out the way you want it to." Nelson is a driven woman. She cannot look the other way when she sees a problem that society finds uncomfortable. "I'm not saying you should go and take the homeless home. I'm not evangelical in that sense. But I don't think you can ignore what's happening in your own community. I have a strong commitment to raise public awareness in that context." She has seen enough human failure over the years to understand that a lot of offenders were up against it from the

outset. Many come from deprived backgrounds and have a real issue about trusting people. "I imagine it's because they couldn't trust their parent or parents or authority figures. So they learn that authority is not to be trusted. People from those backgrounds don't have social skills – they learn survival skills. They're very anti-social."

In dealing with the current crop of criminals, Nelson is mindful of also having a responsibility to try to save the next generation from a potential life of crime. "If you grow up in a family where dad's in and out of jail; mum's off her face on drugs; dad abuses alcohol; there often isn't enough food in the house; no-one cares whether you go to school or not; and no one has a job, it's not conducive to responsible adult behaviour." She says more resources need to be poured into dealing with drug and alcohol abuse, inappropriate sexual behaviour and violence; as well as ramping up education and training to give prisoners some work skills. "At the moment that's pretty limited. We lock them up and we let them out. While we've got them locked up, if we could teach them some meaningful skills across the board."

She hates self-pity and the self-serving excuses that offenders make for the hurt they have inflicted on their victims. "I find with these people, most don't care about themselves. If you don't care about yourself you're not going to care about anyone else. "Basically they come from an environment where they perceive they have no value at all and they grow up resenting society. They put no value on their own lives and therefore they don't value anyone else's. That's the starting point." There are two ways to avoid the scrutiny of Nelson's Parole Board: One is not to commit any serious crimes; and the other is to serve your full term and not apply for parole. "It often happens that there's an initial view that parole's a nuisance and, 'No-one's going to tell me what to do, so I won't apply'.

"But then often there's an opportunity to reflect and people change their minds. That actually is a step forward for them because, again, they have to go through a thinking process about consequences and accepting responsibility for their conduct. "So it's very rare that people don't ultimately apply. Part of what we try to convey to them is this is not about Big Brother watching your every step. It's about staging your release into the community with a level of support which you haven't had in the past that will assist you to make better decisions."

Nelson's personal relief valve is her Adelaide Hills farm. What she really cares about are her horses. She still regularly rides to hounds. "My favourite horse is still Iceberg but he's getting on so I only ride him occasionally. But I've got another old boy called Guess, who's a lovely hunter, nice jumper, real gentleman." What she finds appealing about horses is they are superb equine athletes and affectionate. "Horses like, on the whole, to please. I have almost a contract with the local greengrocer. I go through an awful lot of carrots every week."

<http://netk.net.au/SA/SA82.asp>

Odd spot – and Youtube

*

BBC uses fake photo for Houla massacre



A screenshot of the state-run BBCs website shows that the network used an old photo of dead Iraqi children from 2003 and tried to pass it off as a photo of victims of the recent massacre of civilians in the Syrian town of Houla.

Tue May 29, 2012 2:20AM GMT

The British state-run broadcaster BBC has been caught passing off an old photo from Iraq in 2003 for the massacre in the Syrian town of Houla.

In a report published hours after the massacre, the network used an old photo of dead Iraqi children taken in Al Mussayyib that was first published over nine years ago and presented it as a photo of victims of the recent massacre of civilians in the town of Houla in western Syria, *The Telegraph* reported.

The photo shows a child jumping over the dead bodies of hundreds of Iraqi children who have been transferred from a mass grave to be identified.

Britain's state-funded news network later published the same story with a new photo showing a UN observer looking at the bodies of the Houla victims.

The photographer who took the original picture, Marco Di Lauro, posted on his Facebook page, Somebody is using my images as a propaganda against the Syrian government to prove the massacre.

The head of the UN observer mission in Syria, Major General Robert Mood, said during a briefing via videoconference to the UN Security Council that UN observers in Houla estimate that 108 people were killed, including 49 children and 34 women.

The UN Security Council condemned the violence in Houla during an emergency meeting on Sunday, saying the clashes involved a series of government artillery and tank shelling on a residential neighborhood.

However, Syrian Ambassador to the UN Bashar Jaafari censured the tsunami of lies by some members of the Security Council and said Syrian forces were not to blame for the violence.

The clashes between Syrian forces and armed groups broke out despite a ceasefire that took effect on April 12.

The ceasefire is part of a six-point peace plan presented by UN-Arab League envoy Kofi Annan in March.

AS/HGL

<http://www.presstv.ir/detail/2012/05/29/243579/bbc-uses-iraq-photo-for-houla-massacre/>

The Art of War Sun Tsu

Uploaded by [mackdv](#) on Dec 9, 2011

The Art of War is an ancient Chinese military treatise that is attributed to Sun Tzu (also referred to as "Sunzi" and "Sun Wu"), a high ranking military general and strategist during the late Spring and Autumn period (some scholars believe that the Art of War was not completed until the subsequent Warring States period. Composed of 13 chapters, each of which is devoted to one aspect of warfare, it is said to be the definitive work on military strategies and tactics of its time, and is still read for its military insights.

The Art of War is one of the oldest and most successful books on military strategy in the world. It has been the most famous and influential of China's Seven Military Classics: "for the last two thousand years it remained the most important military treatise in Asia, where even the common people knew it by name. It has had an influence on Eastern military thinking, business tactics, and beyond.

Sun Tzu emphasized the importance of positioning in military strategy, and that the decision to position an army must be based on both objective conditions in the physical environment and the subjective beliefs of other, competitive actors in that environment. He thought that strategy was not planning in the sense of working through an established list, but rather that it

requires quick and appropriate responses to changing conditions. Planning works in a controlled environment, but in a changing environment, competing plans collide, creating unexpected situations.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Art_of_War

Source: History.com

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erZ2YidTZp4>

The Satanic Verses Affair - Salman Rushdie Documentary - Iran

Uploaded by [arashy1981](#) on May 19, 2011

Twenty years ago, novelist Salman Rushdie was a wanted man with a million pound bounty on his head. His novel, The Satanic Verses, had sparked riots across the Muslim world. The ailing religious leader of Iran, the Ayatollah Khomeini, had invoked a little-known religious opinion - a fatwa - and effectively sentenced Rushdie to death. Never before had a novel created an international diplomatic crisis on such a scale, and never before had a foreign Government publicly called for the killing of a private citizen of another country. This film looks back on the extraordinary events which followed the publication of the book and the ten year campaign to get the fatwa lifted. Interviews with Rushdie's friends and family and testimony from leaders of Britain's Muslim community and the Government reveal the inside story of the affair. Rushdie himself was forced into hiding for nearly ten years.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-71XyNMzHY>

Greek Misery: Looted, suicidal, desperate Published on May 28, 2012 by [RussiaToday](#)

Facebook fury has forced the head of the International Monetary Fund to express sympathy with Greece's financial struggle. Christine Lagarde caused outrage by saying she had more sympathy for poor African children than Greeks suffering economic problems. She suggested that the Greek culture of tax evasion was the main cause of their hardship, prompting tens of thousands of furious messages on her page. For more on the story RT talks to George Katroungalos, attorney and professor of international law.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=endscreen&R=1&v=IAIAOccJAEQ>

Putin: Who gave NATO right to kill Gaddafi?

Uploaded by [RussiaToday](#) on Apr 26, 2011

There was Stuxnet, Duqu, now Flame is spreading May 29, 2012 - 7:27AM

Security experts have discovered a highly complex computer virus in Iran and the Middle East that they believe was deployed at least five years ago to engage in state-sponsored espionage.

Evidence suggest that the virus, dubbed Flame, may have been built on behalf of the same nation that commissioned the Stuxnet worm that attacked Iran's nuclear program in 2010, according to Kaspersky Lab, the Russian cyber security software maker that claimed responsibility for discovering the virus.

Who gave coalition forces in Libya the right to eliminate Gaddafi? That's the question Vladimir Putin's been asking, during an official visit to Denmark. The Russian Premier also said NATO's effectively joined one of the warring sides in the conflict. And more responsible action should be taken instead.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&feature=fvwp&v=Iw5Ij_RFJ1Q

Why Iran Target of US, Israel

US-Israeli subversion and hostility toward Iran is analyzed by Ray McGovern, Nima Shirazi, and Brian Becker. Moderated by Eleanor Ommani, AIFC, American Iranian Friendship Committee . They challenge myths and misrepresentations surrounding Iran's nuclear program. What is the evidence and why is Iran targeted with sanctions and war threats? Several Iranian nuclear physicists have been kidnapped and assassinated; recent Wiki-leaks cables revealed that last year the U.S. agreed to "quietly transfer" bunker-busting (nuclear) bombs to Israel; Who is threatening whom?

Ray McGovern, a former intelligence analyst with the CIA for 27 years in January 2006 in Atlanta, publicly challenged Donald Rumsfeld about the "WMD's" in Iraq in what became a mini-debate on live TV. Brian Becker is the National Coordinator of A.N.S.W.E.R Coalition, an anti-racist, anti-war organization working to prevent intervention and war, and defend civil and human rights of working people at home and abroad. Nima Shirazi is an Iranian American political commentator and writes the website WideAsleepInAmerica.com. His well-documented analysis of United States foreign policy and Middle East issues can also be found in numerous other online and print publications. This event was sponsored by AIFC and endorsed by Wespac Mid-East Committee, WarIsACrime.org, PAKUSA Freedom Forum and other peace and social justice organizations. January 14, 2011 at Grace & St. Paul's Church, NYC. Camera, audio: Joe Friendly

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=endscreen&R=1&v=w6LQLVByV6o>

"This is one of many, many campaigns that happen all the time and never make it into the public domain," said Alexander Klimburg, a cyber security expert at the Austrian Institute for International Affairs.

A cyber security agency in Iran said on its website on Monday that Flame bore a "close relation" to Stuxnet, the notorious computer worm that attacked that country's nuclear program in 2010 and is the first publicly known example of a cyber weapon.

Iran's National Computer Emergency Response Team also said Flame might be linked to recent cyber attacks that officials in Tehran have said were responsible for massive data losses on some Iranian computer systems.

Kaspersky Lab said it discovered Flame after a UN telecommunications agency asked it to analyse data on malicious software across the Middle East in search of the data-wiping virus reported by Iran.

STUXNET CONNECTION

Experts at Kaspersky Lab and Hungary's Laboratory of Cryptography and System Security who have spent weeks studying Flame said they have yet to find any evidence that it can attack infrastructure, delete data or inflict other physical damage.

Yet they said they are in the early stages of their investigations and that they may discover other purposes beyond data theft. It took researchers months to determine the key mysteries behind Stuxnet, including the purpose of modules used to attack a uranium enrichment facility at Natanz, Iran.

"Their initial research suggests that this was probably written by the authors of Stuxnet for covert intelligence collection," said John Bumgarner, a cyber warfare expert with the non-profit US Cyber Consequences Unit think tank.



Power plant ... an official Iranian photo of the Bushehr reactor. Stuxnet is said to have crippled Iran's nuclear plans. Photo: AP

Flame appears poised to go down in history as the third major cyber weapon uncovered after Stuxnet and its data-stealing cousin Duqu, named after the Star Wars villain.

The Moscow-based company is controlled by Russian malware researcher Eugene Kaspersky. It gained notoriety in cyber weapons research after solving several mysteries surrounding Stuxnet and Duqu.

Their research shows the largest number of infected machines are in Iran, followed by the Israel/Palestine region, then Sudan and Syria.

The virus contains about 20 times as much code as Stuxnet, which caused centrifuges to fail at the Iranian enrichment facility it attacked. It has about 100 times as much code as a typical virus designed to steal financial information, said Kaspersky Lab senior researcher Roel Schouwenberg.

GATHERING DATA

Flame can gather data files, remotely change settings on computers, turn on PC microphones to record conversations, take screen shots and log instant messaging chats.

Kaspersky Lab said Flame and Stuxnet appear to infect machines by exploiting the same flaw in the Windows operating system and that both viruses employ a similar way of spreading.

That means the teams that built Stuxnet and Duqu might have had access to the same technology as the team that built Flame, Schouwenberg said.

He said that a nation state would have the capability to build such a sophisticated tool, but declined to comment on which countries might do so.

The question of who built flame is sure to become a hot topic in the security community as well as the diplomatic world.

There is some controversy over who was behind Stuxnet and Duqu.

Some experts suspect the United States and Israel, a view that was laid out in a January 2011 *New York Times* report that said it came from a joint program begun about 2004 to undermine what they say are Iran's efforts to build a bomb. That article said the program was originally authorised by US President George W. Bush, and then accelerated by his successor, Barack Obama.

A US Defence Department spokesman, David Oten, declined to comment on Flame on Monday, saying it may take "some time" because of the US Memorial Day holiday.

The CIA, the State Department, the National Security Agency, and the US Cyber Command declined to comment.

Hungarian researcher Boldizsar Bencsath, whose Laboratory of Cryptography and Systems Security first discovered Duqu, said his analysis shows that Flame may have been active for at least five years and perhaps eight years or more.

"The scary thing for me is: if this is what they were capable of five years ago, I can only think what they are developing now," Mohan Koo, managing director of British-based Dtex Systems cyber security company.

Reuters

Read more: <http://www.smh.com.au/it-pro/security-it/there-was-stuxnet-duqu-now-flame-is-spreading-20120529-1zfub.html#ixzz1wEXrB97J>

**Latest definition of antisemite:
An antisemite is someone Jews love to hate!**

Michael Gove criticises 'bizarre' Jewish exam question
GCSE question in religious studies paper asks examinees to explain possible reasons behind prejudice against Jews
[Peter Walker guardian.co.uk](#), Friday 25 May 2012



Michael Gove said the exam question asking examinees to explain possible reasons for prejudice against Jews was 'bizarre'. Photograph: Chris Ison/PA The education secretary, [Michael Gove](#), has described as "bizarre" a GCSE exam question that asked students to explain the possible reasons behind prejudice against Jewish people.

The religious studies paper, which was sat by more than 1,000 students last week, including some [at JFS](#), a leading Jewish secondary school in north London, read: "Explain, briefly, why some people are prejudiced against Jews."

Gove said he did not understand why the exam board concerned, [the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance \(AQA\)](#), England's biggest, had set such a question. **He said: "To suggest that antisemitism can ever be explained, rather than condemned, is insensitive and, frankly, bizarre. AQA needs to explain how and why this question was included in an exam paper." It was, Gove added, "the duty of politicians to fight prejudice, and with antisemitism on the rise, we need to be especially vigilant".**

Jon Benjamin, who heads the Board of Deputies of British Jews, told the Jewish Chronicle, [which carried the initial story about the exam question](#): "Clearly this is unacceptable and has nothing whatsoever to do with Jews or Judaism. We will be taking it up with the examination board and it seems to me that it is also something to raise with the Department of Education, with which we are meeting anyway to discuss antisemitism in [schools](#)."

A spokeswoman for AQA, which awards almost half of England's [GCSEs](#), said there was never any intention to justify prejudice. She said: "In many exam questions 'explain' is used to mean 'give an account of'. For example, in the past we have asked students to explain why some people commit crimes, but we have not intended to suggest that we condone criminal activity. "The question concerned acknowledges that some people are prejudiced, but we did not intend to imply in any way that prejudice is justified." She added: "The board is obviously concerned that this question may have caused offence, as this was absolutely not our intention."

According to AQA the question related to part of the religious studies syllabus covering "prejudice and discrimination with reference to race, [religion](#) and the Jewish experience of persecution". Students would be expected to refer to the Holocaust "to illustrate prejudice based on irrational fear, ignorance and scapegoating," the spokeswoman said.

The lead examiner for the religious studies exam paper had looked over the answers "and has found that students have understood the question in the sense that was intended", she added. The board was backed by Clive Lawton, formerly chief examiner for A-level religious studies papers set by another board. He told the Jewish Chronicle: "I do understand why people might react negatively to the question, but it is a legitimate one. Part of the syllabus is that children must study the causes and origins of prejudice against Jews."

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2012/may/25/michael-gove-jewish-exam-question>

Revealed: Hundreds of words to avoid using online if you don't want the government spying on you – and they include 'pork', 'cloud' and 'Mexico'

Department of Homeland Security forced to release list following freedom of information request

Agency insists it only looks for evidence of genuine threats to the U.S. and not for signs of general dissent



© AFP/GETTYIMAGES

Revealing: A list of keywords used by government analysts to scour the internet for evidence of threats to the U.S. has been released under the Freedom of Information Act

The Department of Homeland Security has been forced to release a list of keywords and phrases it uses to monitor social networking sites and online media for signs of terrorist or other threats against the U.S.

The intriguing list includes obvious choices such as 'attack', 'Al Qaeda', 'terrorism' and 'dirty bomb' alongside dozens of seemingly innocent words like 'pork', 'cloud', 'team' and 'Mexico'.

Released under a freedom of information request, the information sheds new light on how government analysts are instructed to patrol the internet searching for domestic and external threats.

The words are included in the department's 2011 '[Analyst's Desktop Binder](#)' used by workers at their National Operations Center which instructs workers to identify 'media reports that reflect adversely on DHS and response activities'.

Department chiefs were forced to release the manual following a House hearing over documents obtained through a Freedom

of Information Act lawsuit which revealed how analysts monitor social networks and media organisations for comments that 'reflect adversely' on the government.

However they insisted the practice was aimed not at policing the internet for disparaging remarks about the government and signs of general dissent, but to provide awareness of any potential threats.

As well as terrorism, analysts are instructed to search for evidence of unfolding natural disasters, public health threats and serious crimes such as mall/school shootings, major drug busts, illegal immigrant busts.

The list has been posted online by the Electronic Privacy Information Center - a privacy watchdog group who filed a request under the Freedom of Information Act before suing to obtain the release of the documents.

In a letter to the House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Counter-terrorism and Intelligence, the centre described the choice of words as 'broad, vague and ambiguous'.

They point out that it includes 'vast amounts of First Amendment protected speech that is entirely unrelated to the Department of Homeland Security mission to protect the public against terrorism and disasters.'

A senior Homeland Security official told the Huffington Post that the manual 'is a starting point, not the endgame' in maintaining situational awareness of natural and man-made threats and denied that the government was monitoring signs of dissent.

However the agency admitted that the language used was vague and in need of updating.

Spokesman Matthew Chandler told website: 'To ensure clarity, as part of ... routine compliance review, DHS will review the language contained in all materials to clearly and accurately convey the parameters and intention of the program.'



Threat detection: Released under a freedom of information request, the information sheds new light on how government analysts are instructed to patrol the internet searching for domestic and external threats.

MIND YOUR LANGUAGE: THE LIST OF KEYWORDS IN FULL

Domestic Security

Assassination
Attack
Domestic security
Drill
Exercise
Cops
Law enforcement
Authorities
Disaster assistance
Disaster management
DNDO (Domestic Nuclear
Detection Office)
National preparedness
Mitigation
Prevention
Response
Recovery
Dirty bomb
Domestic nuclear detection

Emergency management
Emergency response
First responder
Homeland security
Maritime domain awareness
(MDA)
National preparedness
initiative
Militia
Shooting
Shots fired
Evacuation
Deaths
Hostage
Explosion (explosive)
Police
Disaster medical assistance
team (DMAT)
Organized crime

Gangs
National security
State of emergency
Security
Breach
Threat
Standoff
SWAT
Screening
Lockdown
Bomb (squad or threat)
Crash
Looting
Riot
Emergency Landing
Pipe bomb
Incident
Facility

HAZMAT & Nuclear

Hazmat
Nuclear
Chemical spill
Suspicious package/device
Toxic
National laboratory
Nuclear facility
Nuclear threat
Cloud
Plume
Radiation
Radioactive

Leak
Biological infection (or
event)
Chemical
Chemical burn
Biological
Epidemic
Hazardous
Hazardous material incident
Industrial spill
Infection
Powder (white)

Gas
Spillover
Anthrax
Blister agent
Chemical agent
Exposure
Burn
Nerve agent
Ricin
Sarin
North Korea

Health Concern + H1N1

Outbreak
Contamination
Exposure
Virus
Evacuation
Bacteria
Recall
Ebola
Food Poisoning
Foot and Mouth (FMD)
H5N1
Avian
Flu

Salmonella
Small Pox
Plague
Human to human
Human to Animal
Influenza
Center for Disease Control
(CDC)
Drug Administration (FDA)
Public Health
Toxic
Agro Terror
Tuberculosis (TB)

Agriculture
Listeria
Symptoms
Mutation
Resistant
Antiviral
Wave
Pandemic
Infection
Water/air borne
Sick
Swine
Pork

Strain
Quarantine
H1N1
Vaccine

Tamiflu
Norvo Virus
Epidemic

World Health Organization
(WHO) (and components)
Viral Hemorrhagic Fever
E. Coli

Infrastructure Security

Infrastructure security
Airport
CIKR (Critical Infrastructure
& Key Resources)
AMTRAK
Collapse
Computer infrastructure
Communications
infrastructure
Telecommunications
Critical infrastructure
National infrastructure
Metro
WMATA

Airplane (and derivatives)
Chemical fire
Subway
BART
MARTA
Port Authority
NBIC (National
Biosurveillance Integration
Center)
Transportation security
Grid
Power
Smart
Body scanner

Electric
Failure or outage
Black out
Brown out
Port
Dock
Bridge
Cancelled
Delays
Service disruption
Power lines

Southwest Border Violence

Drug cartel
Violence
Gang
Drug
Narcotics
Cocaine
Marijuana
Heroin
Border
Mexico
Cartel
Southwest
Juarez
Sinaloa
Tijuana
Torreon
Yuma
Tucson
Decapitated
U.S. Consulate
Consular
El Paso

Fort Hancock
San Diego
Ciudad Juarez
Nogales
Sonora
Colombia
Mara salvatrucha
MS13 or MS-13
Drug war
Mexican army
Methamphetamine
Cartel de Golfo
Gulf Cartel
La Familia
Reynosa
Nuevo Leon
Narcos
Narco banners (Spanish
equivalents)
Los Zetas
Shootout
Execution

Gunfight
Trafficking
Kidnap
Calderon
Reyosa
Bust
Tamaulipas
Meth Lab
Drug trade
Illegal immigrants
Smuggling (smugglers)
Matamoros
Michoacana
Guzman
Arellano-Felix
Beltran-Leyva
Barrio Azteca
Artistic Assassins
Mexicles
New Federation

Terrorism

Terrorism
 Al Qaeda (all spellings)
 Terror
 Attack
 Iraq
 Afghanistan
 Iran
 Pakistan
 Agro
 Environmental terrorist
 Eco terrorism
 Conventional weapon
 Target
 Weapons grade
 Dirty bomb
 Enriched
 Nuclear
 Chemical weapon
 Biological weapon
 Ammonium nitrate
 Improvised explosive device

IED (Improvised Explosive Device)
 Abu Sayyaf
 Hamas
 FARC (Armed Revolutionary Forces Colombia)
 IRA (Irish Republican Army)
 ETA (Euskadi ta Askatasuna)
 Basque Separatists
 Hezbollah
 Tamil Tigers
 PLF (Palestine Liberation Front)
 PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)
 Car bomb
 Jihad
 Taliban
 Weapons cache
 Suicide bomber
 Suicide attack

Suspicious substance
 AQAP (AL Qaeda Arabian Peninsula)
 AQIM (Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb)
 TTP (Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan)
 Yemen
 Pirates
 Extremism
 Somalia
 Nigeria
 Radicals
 Al-Shabaab
 Home grown
 Plot
 Nationalist
 Recruitment
 Fundamentalism
 Islamist

Weather/Disaster/Emergency

Emergency
 Hurricane
 Tornado
 Twister
 Tsunami
 Earthquake
 Tremor
 Flood
 Storm
 Crest
 Temblor
 Extreme weather
 Forest fire
 Brush fire

Ice
 Stranded/Stuck
 Help
 Hail
 Wildfire
 Tsunami Warning Center
 Magnitude
 Avalanche
 Typhoon
 Shelter-in-place
 Disaster
 Snow
 Blizzard
 Sleet

Mud slide or Mudslide
 Erosion
 Power outage
 Brown out
 Warning
 Watch
 Lightening
 Aid
 Relief
 Closure
 Interstate
 Burst
 Emergency Broadcast System

Cyber security
 Botnet
 DDOS (dedicated denial of service)
 Denial of service
 Malware
 Virus
 Trojan
 Keylogger
 Cyber Command

Cyber Security
 2600
 Spammer
 Phishing
 Rootkit
 Phreaking
 Cain and abel
 Brute forcing
 Mysql injection
 Cyber attack
 Cyber terror

Hacker
 China
 Conficker
 Worm
 Scammers
 Social media

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2150281/REVEALED-Hundreds-words-avoid-using-online-dont-want-government-spying-you.html>

Sie können es mit ihrem Jammern nicht lassen!

Olympic silence

By JPOST EDITORIAL 05/20/2012 23:13

The Munich massacre should be commemorated not primarily as an Israeli tragedy, but as a tragedy within the family of nations, as Ayalon noted



Photo: Reuters

On September 5, 1972, eight Palestinian terrorists dressed in training suits and carrying duffle bags with rifles and handguns broke into a dormitory at the Olympic village in Munich, with the unwitting help of American athletes. Using stolen keys, they found their way into the dormitory where Israeli athletes and coaches were sleeping and took them hostage.

In a struggle that left one of the terrorists beaten and unconscious, two of the Israelis were shot and killed. Using the remaining nine hostages, the kidnappers tried to scare Israel into releasing 200 Palestinian terrorists. Israel refused to negotiate, and a standoff ensued for some 20 hours.

In a botched attempt by German security authorities to free the Israelis, all the hostages were killed.

The horror of that murderous act was amplified by the fact that the terrorists ruthlessly exploited an atmosphere of mutual brotherhood and peace among the nations that is at the heart of the Olympic Games.

The world is now preparing for another Olympics. Israeli officials and two members of the US Congress, acting on behalf of two widows of Munich murder victims, made a simple and human request: that when the nations of the world descend on London in July, the athletes and the cheering crowds pause for a minute of silence.

Just for a minute.

But the International Olympic Committee said no. The decision was not surprising. The IOC has callously rejected previous requests made by Ankie Spitzer,

widow of fencing coach Andrei Spitzer, and Ilana Romano, widow of weightlifter Yossef Romano.

Nevertheless, there was hope that this time it would be different. This year marks a particularly opportune time to right past wrongs: It is the 40th anniversary of the massacre.

And this time, Deputy Foreign Minister Danny Ayalon issued an official request to the IOC's president Jacques Rogge. Ayalon's missive was joined by the letters of two members of the US Congress, Eliot Engel and Nita Lowey, Democrats from New York. But it was not to be. In his response to Ayalon sent last week, Rogge rejected the request. But he did say he planned to attend a reception at London's Guildhall hosted by the Olympic Committee of Israel in memory of the victims.

We strongly sympathize with the victims' families and understand their lasting pain, Rogge said in his letter, adding: What happened in Munich in 1972 strengthened the determination of the Olympic Movement to contribute more than ever to building a peaceful and better world by educating young people through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit.

Rest assured that, within the Olympic family, the memory of the victims of the terrible massacre in Munich in 1972 will never fade away.

While it may or may not be true that the memory of the Munich 11 will remain vivid within the Olympic family, observing a minute of silence at the upcoming Olympic Games and in the ones to follow would go a long way toward making sure that they will continue to be remembered outside the Olympic family as well.

In any event, a moment of silence does not seem to be too much to ask, especially considering the brutality of the murders and the fact that the victims were killed not on the streets of Jerusalem or Tel Aviv but rather inside the Olympic village as participants in the Games. The Munich massacre should be commemorated not primarily as an Israeli tragedy, but as a tragedy within the family of nations, as Ayalon noted.

Rogge missed an opportunity and clinched a gold for insensitivity. But his failure should not in any way diminish the legacy of the Munich 11.

<http://www.jpost.com/Opinion/Editorials/Article.aspx?id=2707633>

Public servants forced to see shrinks

Alice Monfries Sunday Mail (SA) May 19, 2012 10:00PM

PUBLIC servants who complain of bullying or criticise their managers are being labelled "mentally incapacitated" and forced to see psychiatrists.

The state's Employee Ombudsman is investigating a spike in complaints from public servants stood down - some even marched from their workplace in front of colleagues - after being told they were "mentally unfit" to work under Section 56 of the Public Service Act.

Premier Jay Weatherill, as Public Sector Minister, changed the Act in 2009, giving department chief executives the right to hire and fire staff.

Staff believed to be not performing "satisfactorily" can be ordered to undergo a psychiatric or physical evaluation to prove they are still "mentally fit" to work. Employee Ombudsman Stephen Brennan, the Public Service Association and industry advocates, said Section 56 was being abused, especially in education, health and Housing SA departments, which had a noticeable rise in the sanctions. Mr Brennan said the use of Section 56 "appeared to reach something of a peak in about February this year", with 15 cases presented to his office.

"It was being used in ways it was not intended and the result is very damaging to the individuals and their families and what happens is many end up on WorkCover," he said.

"There is no evidence that those responsible for the mismanagement of matters relating to Section 56 have faced appropriate scrutiny."

Industrial psychologist Chris Hamilton said he had assessed many people on Section 56 sanctions who "demonstrated mental integrity and sanity".

"The way in which it appears to have been used ... appears to be an extraordinary misuse of the section, if not abuse ... tantamount to workplace bullying," he said.

Workplace consultant and former employee ombudsman Gary Collis, who has also helped people given Section 56 sanctions, said he had seen "sufficient evidence there are many employees who have had that section used against them for the wrong reasons".

"What a great tool Section 56 is for bullying - if you don't like someone or someone starts questioning your motive, you can just slap a Section 56 and then you

don't have to worry about that person any more," Mr Collis said.

Family First MLC Robert Brokenshire said he had received details of 10 cases and called for the Act to be reviewed. He was examining all government agencies to see where Section 56 had been applied and would introduce an amendment to "put some fairness back into this clause".

"If someone decides they are going to take a dislike to you as a worker, they've only got to pair up with a mate and suggest you're not coping or have a psychiatric issue and before you know it you're given your marching orders and told to contact a certain psychologist from a government panel," he said.

In some cases, the public servant has been kept at home for up to a year on full pay despite "passing" evaluations; others were told police would be called if they returned to work or contacted colleagues.

PSA chief industrial officer Peter Christopher said Section 56 matters took a "horrendous" amount of time to resolve, employees were unaware of appeal rights and psychiatrists were often provided with minimal "evidence" for an evaluation.

Public Sector Minister Michael O'Brien said he was "aware of concerns about how this power is sometimes exercised" and said he had asked for guidelines for the process including "the level of delegation, ensuring it as a last-resort option, and how the decision is communicated".

monfriesa@sundaymail.com.au

Start of sidebar. [Skip to end of sidebar.](#)

Related Coverage

[Paying to send public servants to sleep](#) *Courier Mail*, 17 Oct 2011

[Number-crunchers gather in Greece](#) *NEWS.com.au*, 2 Oct 2011

[Public servant rosters still on payroll](#) *Adelaide Now*, 15 Jun 2011

[Teachers busted in toner cartridges rort](#) *The Daily Telegraph*, 15 Jun 2011

[Corrupt public servants busted](#) *Adelaide Now*, 15 Jun 2011



Source: The Courier-Mail